

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

The Upper Branch Does Some Work.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Senate treated itself to a surprise at yesterday's session, by settling down and working with such vigor, that when the noon recess was taken fifty items had been passed upon.

After the time-killing tactics indulged in by the Senate during the past few days, such an activity was not looked for.

After the usual preliminaries had been dispensed with the clerk read House bill No. 1, an Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature.

The bill passed first reading, and was made an order for reading. The appropriation bill was then taken up.

On Kanuha's motion the pay of messengers, three at \$1,200 was reconsidered. The item was then divided into two separate parts, as follows:

1. Pay of messengers, two at \$1,200, \$2,400.

2. Pay of messenger and librarian, \$1,440.

In support of his amendment, Kanuha explained that one of the messengers had been in the office for ten years, and that he was thoroughly conversant and familiar with the library. He therefore thought it no more than fitting that his salary should be increased.

On a great many of the items questions were asked by Kanuha and others as to who the persons named were. "Oh," Bill wanted to know out of one office, because a Republican held it.

Dr. Russell at one time while the salary of a minor office was being considered, arose, and gravely moved the item pass at \$4,000, for he was afraid the gentleman holding the office might be a friend of his.

The following are the items as changed and passed:

Pay of interpreters in all courts not specially provided for, \$3,000.

Salary of first clerk, First Circuit, \$3,000.

Salary of second clerk, First Circuit, \$3,000.

Salary of third clerk, First Circuit, \$2,400.

Salary of fourth clerk, First Circuit, \$1,800.

An attempt was made to strike out this last item, which failed.

Salary of stenographers, \$9,600. This item was amended to read "three" stenographers at \$3,200 each.

Salary of district magistrate, Honolulu, first class, \$5,000.

Salary of Hawaiian interpreters, \$6,400.

Salary of Chinese interpreter and translator, \$3,600.

Salary of Japanese interpreter and translator, \$3,000.

Salary of Portuguese interpreter and translator, \$1,200.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, \$2,400. This item was reduced to \$2,000, and raised again to the sum mentioned in the bill.

Salary of Second District magistrate, second class (Lyie A. Dickey), \$2,800; reduced to \$2,400.

Salary of second clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, \$1,800.

Salaries of District Magistrates, Ewa, fourth class, \$1,600; Koolau, sixth class, \$1,600; Koolaula, seventh class, \$1,600. The salary of District Magistrate of Waiwala was changed from the seventh to fourth class, and raised from \$800 to \$1,200. Salary of District Magistrate, Waiwala, seventh class, \$800.

Salary of clerk, Second Circuit, \$1,800.

Salaries of District Magistrates, Lahaina, third class, \$2,200; Wailuku, \$2,800; Makawao, third class, \$2,200; Hana, fourth class, \$1,600 (passed at \$1,200); Kipahulu, eighth class, \$600; Honouliuli, seventh class, \$800; Molokai, sixth class, \$1,000; Lanai, eighth class, \$600.

Salary of clerk, Third Circuit, \$1,800 (passed at \$1,200).

Salaries of District Magistrates, North Kohala, third class, \$2,200; South Kohala, sixth class, \$1,000; North Kona, fourth class, \$1,200; South Kona, fourth class, \$1,200. The two offices of District Magistrate of West and East Kau, \$1,000 and \$800, respectively, were consolidated, and the item placed at \$1,600.

Salary of clerk, Fourth Circuit, \$2,400.

Salary of assistant clerk and messenger, Fourth Circuit, \$1,200.

Salary of stenographer, \$2,400.

Salary of District Magistrate, South Hilo, first class B, \$3,600.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, District Court, South Hilo, \$1,200.

Salaries of District Magistrates, North Hilo, seventh class, \$800; Hanalei, third class, \$2,200; Puna, seventh class, \$600.

Salary of clerk, Fifth Circuit, \$1,500.

Salaries of District Magistrates, Lahue, third class, \$2,200; Koloa, fifth class, \$1,200; Wailua, fourth class, \$1,600; Kawaihau, sixth class, \$1,000; and Hanalei, sixth class, \$1,000.

The District Magistrates and clerks of the Second and Fourth Circuits were allowed \$900, and the District Magistrate and clerk of the Third Circuit, \$200 for traveling expenses.

The Senate then took the usual noon recess until 2 p. m., fairly well satisfied with their morning's work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called in order at 2 o'clock for their afternoon session.

House Resolution 4 by the plumbier, relating to an investigation of the quarantine station, in order to find out the condition of things among the Porto Ricans detained there came up.

It called for the appointment of a committee of five, to serve as a committee of nine, to do the investigation.

"Oh," moved to adopt the resolution.

Senator Carter was then recognized, and informed the honorable member from Lahaina that the quarantine station was under the control of the Federal authorities, and was something the members of the Legislature had nothing to do with, and if the committee was sent down there they would be refused entrance, which would be very humiliating to the members.

Senator Baldwin followed, and spoke in a similar strain against adopting the resolution. There was no doubt a number of Porto Ricans there would be found living in a squalid state, but as the station is under the Federal authorities it was out of the province of this Legislature to tackle it.

The distinguished Kalaupokoan arose and spoke in favor of adopting this resolution. The Porto Ricans no doubt, had that dread disease, smallpox. The sending of a committee to investigate the condition of affairs was intended to try and keep this undesirable class of people from introducing any contagious diseases into these islands.

Senator Carter warned the members to go slow in starting such an investigation. It was through the kindness and courtesy of the Federal authorities that they were placed there, and advised the members not to clash with the Federal officers, as they, the honorable members, would probably get the worst of it.

Senator Crabbe was then recognized, and moved to reject the resolution on the grounds that this session was called for the purpose of considering the appropriation bill, and not such resolutions as the one from Emmeluth, who was busy relating this and resolving that, finding fault with the Governor, and now trying to find fault with the Federal authorities.

"Oh," Bill then moved the previous question, which carried, upon the show of hands.

The motion to adopt the resolution carried upon a strict party vote. The president then announced Senators Baldwin, Russell and Kalaupoko, a committee of three to act with the House committee.

"Oh," moved to adjourn. Senator Crabbe moved to adjourn until next Monday which found a ready second, in "Oh."

The Senate adjourned at 2:45, in order to allow the committee to start in on their investigation at quarantine island.

EMMELUTH DAY IN THE HOUSE

The War Paint Statesman Weeps and Refuses to be Comforted.

The sensation in the House yesterday morning was another resolution by Mr. Emmeluth.

It reads as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,

That a committee to consist of nine members, six to be appointed by the speaker of the House, and three to be appointed by the president of the Senate, be appointed, to proceed immediately on appointment to quarantine island, and inspect the condition of persons there detained and report their findings to this Legislature.

That until the committee do report, the Board of Health be directed to permit no person to enter this Territory to depart from said Quarantine Island.

That a copy of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the president of the Board of Health, and that said committee be instructed to report their findings to the Legislature not later than the tenth day of this session.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

When the order of resolutions was announced by the speaker, and Mr. Emmeluth arose, "as usual," and announced another resolution, there was a blank smile all around the room.

But as he spoke, it was evident he had something different from the common to offer this time.

He began in a calm voice by saying that he was sorry to have to continue to bring resolutions, but that so long as the interests of the people demanded it, "Barkis is willing."

The resolution was read by the clerk. Mr. Emmeluth arose and moved its adoption, and to everybody's surprise, sat down.

Mr. Kanoho promptly seconded the motion, whereupon Emmeluth spoke to the adoption of the resolution. He said, in part:

"I think it is proper that I should explain to you the reasons which introduced this resolution. The immigration of Porto Ricans has been going on ever since the erection of the Territory made it possible. Since then, and up to this morning, have not knowingly ever seen a Porto Rican, though I have often tried to do so. The connections between the steamers that brought them in and the steamers that took them to the other islands has been so close, however, that it has heretofore been impossible. This morning, as I was reading the Advertiser, I saw that the Colon had arrived with a load of these Porto Ricans, and I went to the steamer to see them. I was too late, for they had all been taken off to the island, and I saw the ship which, presumably, had been cleaned up, and was in much better condition than during the voyage, and its condition, even in its improved state, was something frightful. I saw a boat and went to the quarantine island, and arrived there just as the last load was debarking from the steamer, and were making their way to the shore.

"The conditions prevailing on Kauai, where these people have been taken before, is well known. The whole strength of the government is being used to prevent the spread of an epidemic of smallpox brought by these people, and the most stringent measures are enforced on that account.

"As I stepped on the shore of the quarantine island, I saw a child of eight or nine years living in the broiler, who was evidently afflicted with consumption, from its emaciated condition, and the way its eyes started out. Close by stood a man afflicted with lung trouble, who was too feeble to walk to the quarantine shore. I saw my eyes along the wharf, and saw there many sitting down exhausted—exhausted by reason of physical disease and physical punishment.

"I spent the rest of my time trying to get a glimpse from the quarantine authorities to let the entire Legislature go over there and see the conditions with their own eyes. I did not want them to take statements for the quarantine, but I wanted them to see for themselves. But the United States quarantine authorities stated that the regulations would not permit of more than twelve to visit the place, and make an inspection. The authorities are not adverse to investigation, but they will not minimize the chances of spreading contagion.

"The physical condition of these people warrants their being detained here two weeks before being shipped to the other islands, so that they can properly be before attempting the rough trip of a passage through open channels. Two-thirds of the people there are unable to travel."

Mr. Makakaui said he was in favor of the resolution, but did not want another like the Makakaui resolution, and other committees which did not report until ten days to be of any use. He suggested adding the last clause, requiring the committee to report within the next ten days, which was agreed to. Mr. Emmeluth arose.

Mr. Emmeluth's statements had been very calm in this point, but when Mr. Russell arose and desired to ask

the honorable gentleman what appropriation bill he proposed to support under this resolution, Mr. Emmeluth jumped to his feet, and speaking with a tremor in his voice, said, in part: "For fifteen years there have been in this country appropriations after appropriations, year after year, for class privileges, but nothing has been done by this committee. They can at least show us how much has been spent to secure this class of people. It is well worth the time of the committee, and of this Legislature to know the conditions that exist on the quarantine island today. There are conditions there, Mr. Speaker, that would turn a man of stone. They would turn a heart of steel. I went, Mr. Speaker, when I saw those conditions there this morning, two agents, and I know that I do not want to see such things as these, and in the name of humanity, to say nothing about rights or equality, is why I stand here today."

"There are people on quarantine island, Mr. Speaker, who never should have left their homes and their surroundings. They should have been allowed to die in the home place. And they have been brought here to be a class, upon this committee. They can never do a day's work during the existence God gives them in this country (Emmeluth weeps).

"I want this committee to go, and to go as quickly as possible, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of that little child lying there dying."

"Talk about appropriations. I do not care if we have to postpone our appropriation bill six months, if it is in the interests of humanity to see that these poor people who have been cast upon our shores should be cared for."

"The remarks of the honorable gentleman reminded me of crying after the milk is spilt. He was of those who told us Hawaiians that by overthrowing our Queen and securing annexation, all we Hawaiians would be wealthy. We would have so much money we could pick it up by the shovel full. He was in the annexation crowd in those days. It was we Hawaiians who cried then. I see it is Mr. Emmeluth who is crying today. If he had cried when we were in the annexation crowd, the trouble we have today with these people. It is like crying over spilt milk, but I favor the resolution, for it is in the interests of humanity."

That ended the speechmaking, and the resolution was adopted without a call of the ayes and noes, which has been the tactics of the minority on all of Emmeluth's previous resolutions this extra session. The House then adjourned until 2 p. m.

Except for the quarantine matter, the morning passed without incident, save a communication from the Senate that the "vote of want of confidence" resolution had been killed by them. The House convened at the usual hour, and as no committees were ready to report, and there was nothing on the order of the day nor under unfinished business, the House would probably have adjourned again, had it not been necessary in the afternoon to appoint the committee on the quarantine resolution, if the Senate concurred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was slow in coming to order in the afternoon. The only business before them was the appointment of a committee to investigate the quarantine island, and not until word came down that the Senate had passed the resolution did the speaker call the House to order.

As soon as the notice from the Senate was read, the speaker appointed Messrs. Emmeluth, Dickey, Kumale, Kekikoa, Puukali and Giffilan as the members of the committee on behalf of the House, and they proceeded at once to the wharf in company with the Senate committee.

The following report from the finance committee was presented:

House of Representatives, Honolulu, T. H., May 14, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee of Finance beg leave to report that they have examined the pay rolls and work of the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer and the Department of the Judiciary, and have the following to offer in addition to the recommendations handed in with the Appropriation bill for salaries:

In the office of the Secretary we recommend that the salary of recording clerk, \$2,000, be stricken out and the other items remain as in the bill.

In the Judiciary Department we recommend that the item, "Salary of stenographer, \$3,000, be changed to 'Pay of stenographers, \$4,000.' In order that a fund may be created with which to hire stenographers when necessary, but have no official drawing a continuous salary. We would further advise that the House proceed at once to the consideration of the Appropriation bill in committee of the whole and in case additional light is needed on any special items, have them referred to specialists.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN EMMELUTH.

J. K. KAKAULA.

C. H. DICKNEY.

Mr. Monsarrat thought that Mr. Dickey was too rapid in making up his report, and moved that the report be tabled, which carried.

The following interesting letter from the new Treasurer was read:

Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Oahu, May 14, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your request of May 10, 1901, asking for "Estimates relative to receipts from all sources for the biennial period proposed by the Appropriation bill and a statement covering necessary expenditures to July 1st, 1901," the following:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MAY 1, 1901 TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Receipts—

Cash on hand May 1, 1901, \$17,814 50

Estimated receipts for May, 1901, 20,000 00

Estimated receipts for June, 1901, 20,000 00

Total estimated receipts, \$57,814 50

Expenditures—

Salary and pay roll May, 1901, \$5,000 00

Salary and pay roll June, 1901, 5,000 00

Outstanding salary and pay roll April 30, 1901, 20,000 00

Total estimated expenditures, \$30,000 00

Estimated balance, \$27,814 50

Very respectfully,

Frederic P. Fish, Treasurer.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Cash on hand July 1st, 1901, estimates \$194,814 50

Receipts—

Taxes, including "income tax," \$2,300,000 00

Licenses, 150,000 00

Revenue stamps, 20,000 00

Bureau of Conveyances, 20,000 00

Fines and costs, 141,000 00

Honolulu water works, 10,000 00

Hilo, Laupahoehoe and Kahului and Koloa water works, 20,000 00

Honolulu market, 27,500 00

Public Works office, 122,500 00

Warfare and pilotage fees, 216,000 00

Wharfage, Hilo, 4,500 00

Commissioner of Public Lands, 220,000 00

Kerosene and powder storage, Honolulu and Hilo, 14,000 00

Public instruction, Government real-estate, 45,000 00

Estimate interest to be returned by the U. S. Government, 170,000 00

Total estimated receipts for period ending June 30, 1901, \$1,438,914 50

From the above should be deducted the following:

Total estimated receipts, period ending June 30, 1900, \$1,438,914 50

Estimated amount of warrants to be registered for April, May and June, 1901, for current expenses, \$215,000 00

Unpaid bills for and prior to 1900 for which an appropriation will be asked, say, 50,000 00

Balance due on contracts now in force, 65,250 10

Emergency Road Act No. 3, 26,500 00

Court of Claims Act No. 15 at \$50,000 per year, 1,000,000 00

Expenses of same, 17,400 00

Appropriation "special session 1901," 30,000 00

—\$1,404,156 10

Leaving a balance of \$34,758 40 upon which to base the Appropriation bills relative to salaries and pay rolls, current expenses, and for public improvements.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

There being nothing else before the House, the speaker suggested an adjournment, but Mr. Kekeli (Rep.), secured a suspension of the rules to present the following petition:

Keanee, Maui, May 10, 1901.

Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

Sir: We, the undersigned, and taxpayers, also American citizens, of the Territory of Hawaii, under United States Government, living in the Island of Maui, so ask your Honorable to put up at \$1 each Member of the House of Representatives from the benefit of the Church of Our Lord at Keanee, Island of Maui.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. K. KEIKI,

Fourth District.

This was too much for the House, and three members claimed the floor all at once to move adjournment, which carried with a rush.

Shipping at San Francisco.

The extraordinary growth of ocean commerce of San Francisco and the increase of the fleet of steamships engaged in the foreign trade, are noticeable to every observer of the San Francisco waterfront, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. The docks are constantly filled with big steamships receiving or discharging cargoes. Some of these vessels are too long for the slips in which they lie and their hulls project far into the highway beyond the ends of the piers. It is only a few years since many of these docks were constructed, and they were then supposed to be large enough to accommodate the biggest steamships that would be likely to arrive at this port for twenty years to come. This is all changed now. Piers and docks must be lengthened to adapt them for the big liners which are making San Francisco their home port. Shortly we shall see vessels at our wharves which will make the old Pacific Mail liners of twenty years ago look like cockle shells alongside them. Scarcely a day passes now but what a fleet of large steamships lie in the stream waiting for vacant berths at which they may discharge the cargoes they bring from across the Pacific, or from the islands of southern seas or the ports of Central and South America, with which we are developing a large and valuable commerce. The wharves at which these merchantmen are moored tell the story of our new foreign relations and the vast and varied resources of the State itself. These are scenes of great activity, and the commercial wealth of a score of nations is represented in the merchandise which is being handled on them.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Wall street is greatly interested in the latest "self-made" man, Frederic P. Fish, who will draw \$100,000 for twelve months' service as president of the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was chosen for the New York Telephone Company against the Westinghouse company after the reorganization of the National Electric Company.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, Chemists, 49-515 Pearl Street, New York. Soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

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